The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ..... 7 As. per line.
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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HARRIS—April 20th, at Rajcote, the wife of Captain H. W. Harris, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SWIFT-LAKE—April 22nd, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, M. A., Alfred Swift, Esq., of Bombay, to Emma Charlotte, second daughter of Charles Lake, Esq., of Bombay.—No cards.

DEATH.

HARRIS—April 20th, at Rajcote, Walfred FitzCharles, the infant son of Captain H. W. Harris, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and passengers at Bussorah. to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, will after 6th April next despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th May, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

TEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under mail contract with Government, and in connexion with the weekly service from England despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 740 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th April, at noon.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Mangalore	17	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Cannanore	18	„ Coconada	23
„ Calicut	18	„ Madras	23
„ Cochin	19	„ Pondicherry	24
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Negapatam	24
„ Colombo	20	„ Galle	27
„ Galle	24	„ Colombo	27
„ Pondicherry	24	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Madras	27	„ Cochin	29
„ Coconada	29	„ Calicut	30
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Mangalore	1
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
arrive Calcutta	3	„ Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,023 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Dickinson, will sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, the 15th May, at noon, calling at Vingoria if inducement offers.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

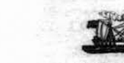
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Sufficient notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and intermediate ports.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Ld.) will despatch the Steamship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, as an extra Steamer to Kurrachee, on SATURDAY, the 25th April, at 6 P.M.

THE first class Steamer "PHLOX," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the undernoted places every TUESDAY, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M. viz:—

Umjuswell.	Malwan.
Ratnagherry.	Vingorla.
Jeytapoor.	Goa.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to Messrs. DADABHOY RUITONJEE, & Co., Nesbit Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 5th March 1868.

THE first class Steamer "MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE," J. Dupuy, Commander, will leave Bombay, for the undernoted places, every SATURDAY at 4 P.M., taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder:—

UNJUNWELL.	VINGORLA.
RUTNAGHERRY.	GOA.
JYTAPOOR.	CARWAR.
MALWAN.	COMPTA.

For Freight and Passage apply to Mr. MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, 46 Bazaar Gate Street, Fort.

MANOCKLALL LULLOOBHOY, Manager.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(To sail with quick despatch.)

MESSRS. TEIGH and SMITH'S well known Ship "COLDSTREAM," A 1., 700 Tons register, Captain Ponsonby. For Freight and Passage apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co., or, Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Ship "TEMPEST," Captain Houston, will be despatched about the 15th May. For light freight apply to B. P. FIELD, Jr., Tudor Co.'s Ice House.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)

THE A 1 Clipper Ship "DILBHUR," 1305 tons register, J. Purdy, Commander.

This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation and further particulars may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Dilbhur*.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

SARSAPARILLA.—WILKINSON'S (Late Bridge's) Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, Prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing thesystem from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best.—*Medical Review.*

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public. See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark—W in a Diamond.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.—WILKINSON'S Preparations of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it. Sold in one-eight, quarter, and half-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.—For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles by the following Agents:—

Bombay.—Treacher & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Peroz-shah Brothers.
Surat.—Essabhoy Hobatbhoy.
Poona.—Rogers & Co.; Treacher & Co.
Kurrachee.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.
Walter Meiklejohn.
Kotree.—Budgett & Hughes (late Treacher & Co.)
Calcutta.—Battgate & Co., Old Court House Street.
Darjeeling.—Doyle & Co.
Madras.—Oakes & Co., Exchange Hall.
Colombo.—O'Halloran Brothers, Apothecaries' Hall Maitland & Co., Medical Hall.
Kandy.—Trowell & Co., Apothecaries' Hall; D'Esterre Medical Hall.
Point de Galle.—C. J. Piters.
Singapore.—R. Little, the Dispensary.
Hong Kong.—J. Roberts & Co.
Shanghai.—H. Fogg & Co.
Cape of Good Hope.—*Grahamstown.*—Campbell & Co.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, (Late Wilkinson) Bridge & Co.

379, Regent Street, London, W.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £94 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, HATHORNE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 1st April 1868.

NOTICES.

WE have appointed Mr. J. M. CARTER to be our Agent in BOMBAY, and he is authorized to sign our FIRM per PROCURATION from THIS DATE.

HOWARD BROTHERS.

4, Meadow Street, 20th April 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED TENDERS for the supply for one year of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st MAY 1868 at 12 o'clock noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and Forms of Tender can be seen, and further particulars known by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A.M and 4 P.M. daily.

By order of the Post Master General,

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, 15th April 1868.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the following PROPERTIES will be submitted for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in May next, unless previously disposed of privately:—

1. MALABAR HILL PROPERTY—measuring about 1,64,662 square yards, has been laid out in 17 building sites, in 7 of which there are large well-built Dwelling-houses with Stabling, &c. Will be sold as a whole or in separate lots.

2. CHOWPATTY PROPERTY—measuring about 7,419 square yards, which belonged formerly to Mr. DADABHOY BYRAMJEE, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay as No. —

3. GIRGAUM PROPERTY—measuring about 18,258 square yards, at present used as the Company's Store-yard. There are a substantial Dwelling-house and several large Godowns in this property.

4. COLABA PROPERTY—measuring about 5,364 square yards, together with the large Dwelling-house &c., thereon, at present occupied by Mr. CURSETJEE FURDONJEE.

Offers for the above Properties will be received by the undersigned, from whom all necessary information can be had on application.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKIN, } Liquidators

Elphinstone Circle, 16th March 1868.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815 and in Bombay in 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES.

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans, Beunos Ayres.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSRS, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for the last FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being Shippers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of connoisseurs; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted; these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable Parsee Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our prices for *all* Sparkling Wines do NOT admit of allowance for Ullaged Bottles. We deliver original packed Cases, and cannot hold ourselves responsible for atmospheric and climatic influences.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

	per doz.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Qts.	Pts.
Labelled & Brandsd...	Rs. 30 Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule, do... ... „	25 „ 13½
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule, do... ... „	21 „ 11½
„ 3—Larose, Yellow capsule, do... ... „	18 „ 10
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule, do... ... „	16 „ 9
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule, do... ... „	15 „ 8½
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule, do... ... „	13 „ —
Sauterne, Red capsule, do... ... „	20 „ —

BURGUNDIES.

Very choice Wines.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded.....	Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto ..... „	26
Macon, ditto ..... „	21

CHAMPAGNES.

THE FINEST THAT CAN BE SHIPPED.

Finest Dry Sparkling, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Fine Sparkling, ditto „	31	„ 17
Good Sparkling, ditto „	26	„ 14

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling,		
Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil ..... „	31	„ 17
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner ..... „	34	„ —
„ „ Braunberger, do..... „	26	„ —
Hock, „ Johannisberger ..... „	36	„ —
„ „ Forster Traminer ..... „	34	„ —
„ „ Rudesheimer, do..... „	26	„ —
„ „ Hocheimer, do..... „	23	„ —

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior.....	Rs. 32
Oloroso—very old—in bottle ..... „	30
Amoroso, very choice, fine flavored, soft, pale..... „	28
Sherry, No 1, Green seal, full bodied, gold color, dry. „	22
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry..... „	22
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry... „	22
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry..... „	18
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine..... „	15
Marsala, Virgin..... „	38
Madeira, East India..... „	38

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
1st quality, Black seal—an invalid's Wine...	Rs. 24	Rs. 13
and do Red seal—a good sound Wine.. „	20 „	11

SPIRITS.

These are protected by "Betts" Patent Trade Mark Capsules.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule... „	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule ..... „	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality..... „	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality ..... „	21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish..... „	22
„ „ Scotch..... „	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)..... „	16

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 38	Rs. 20
Maraschino di Zara, best..... „	38	„ 20
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen ..... „	30	„ 16
Orange Bitters (the best)..... .....per dozen „	24	„ —

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; and at the expiration of Six months from purchase no further Credit will be allowed. MESSRS, on comparing our quotations with their London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that their wants CAN BE SUPPLIED MORE ECONOMICALLY FROM OUR BOMBAY GODOWNS THAN FROM HOME, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCIES for the following Goods, and we shall shortly invite the attention of Traders to samples:—

Iron Bar, Hoop, Sheets, Boiler Plates, and Rupee Bars, (Branded) also Welsh Iron, Galvanized and Corrugated Sheets.

Revolving Iron and Wood Shutters, Warehouse Lifts, Brass and Zinc Name Plates, &c.

Fire, Garden, and Conservatory Engines, Fire Escapes, Ladders, and Pumps.

Fine Art Pictures, Engravings, and Photographs.

Wholesale Preserved Provisions.

Leather Mill Bands for Engines, Hose Pipes, White Laces, Rope, Cord, Vulcanized Indian Rubber Mill Bands, Hose, Sheets and Washers.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

SEWING MACHINES.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and many illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained and inspected at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

By Appointment,

Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late Earls CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constitutients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks	„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	16	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„ 45
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 „ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	30	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„	7 0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7 8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailors Knot	„	3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyots French Brace	Rs.	2
Guyots Leather Brace	„	3
Guyots West End	„	2
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12 „ 16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	„	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„	16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs.	„	2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteans of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILLINERY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5	0
COTTON Socks White	„	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVINS KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

NOW IN THE PRESS.

To be Ready Shortly,

GUIDE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE STAFF CORPS—N. I. BRANCH.

A Complete Series of Questions and Answers on every branch of the above Test.

A Book equally indispensable to Examiners and Examinees.

BY

CAPTAIN N. B. THOYTS,
Acting Brigade Major, Ahmednuggur.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co

D. S. KEMP & Co's ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEIR BUSINESS is under the management of D.S. Kemp, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists; and has been specially organized for the di-pensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of pure drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical preparations. Every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to ensure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by astaff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

D. S. KEMP and Co.'s Medical Circular.

English Vaccine Lymph in capillary Tubes.

The following Salts of Quinine:—

Arseniate,
Phosphate,
Lactate,
Kinate,
Urate,
Hydriodate.

Phloridzine,
Berberine,
Cetrarine,
Piperine,
Extractum Physostigmatis.
Tinctura Physostigmatis, a reliable preparation.
A perient Lemonade Bottles and Half Bottles.
Pancreatine for assisting the digestion of fat at meals.
Inhalers for the Inhalations of the British Pharmacopœia.
Lee's Mercurial Vapour Baths.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S SOLID EXTRACT OF MUTTON —although inferior in flavor the Liquid Extract, to is, from its lower price and general excellence, remarkably adapted as an article of food.

A pamphlet containing upwards of thirty receipts (principally furnished by the Chef de Cuisine, Carlton Club) for preparing Soups, Sauces, Gravies, Sandwiches, &c., will be supplied on application.

In pots—Rs. 2, Rs. 4, and Rs. 7.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.—At prepared by D. S. KEMP & Co. from the finest meats is much superior to the imported preparation. Being liquid, it is much more convenient in administration or use; being free from *air bubbles* which abound in the solid extract, it keeps better and in point of *flavor* the latter is not to be compared with it.

Bottles Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, Rs. 5, and Rs. 10 each.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, and BISCUITS POWDER.—Fresh supplies are constantly received Overland by the undersigned agents for Messrs. Alex. Robb & Co.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

TOBACCOS (Wills of Bristol).

5 Elphinstone Circle. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CLARET, choice Breakfast Bordeaux, in first rate condition, just received and bottled by 5 Elphinstone Circle. D.S. KEMP & Co.

N.B.—Price remarkably low.

EVERY TRAVELLER should provide himself with one of D. S. Kemp & Co.'s MEDICINE CHESTS, with which he may in comparative safety encounter any change of climate or other influence obnoxious to health.

They may be had of every size and form; from the large Regimental pattern suited for Contractors, to the small Leather and Oak Chests for private use.

Exploring or Surveying Parties will find them invaluable; Chests are fitted when required with Waterproof Covers and Straps for protection and portability.

Besides having their particular patterns made in England, D. S. K. & Co. employ their own Machanics here to alter or construct Chests for special purposes as required.

In the absence of special directions from the Physician, Kemp's Medicine Chest Companion, written expresaly for the Chests, supplies full and simple instructions for the use of each remedy.

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS by every Mail Steamer—

PRIME YORK HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
STILTON CHEESE.
CHEDDAR do.
DOUBLE GLOSTER do.
CHESHIRE do.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CORN FLOUR, in 1 lb. Tins, by William Polson & Co.—

ENGLISH FLOUR—Coleman's Kiln-dried Norfolk Flour.
COCOA—Epps' Homœopathic, in 1 lb. Tins.
COCOA NIBS—Epps's.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS—

TRICHINOPOLY, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
PONDICHEROOTS.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO—

Thos. Bear's	VIRGINIA SHAG,	in Packets.
do.	BIRD'S-EYE	„ „
do.	SMOKING MIXTURE	„ Tins.
do.	IMPERIAL TOBACCO	„ „
do.	GOLDEN GEM	„ „
do.	LATAKIA OROONOKO	„ „

Wills's BRISTOL BIRD'S-EYE, in Tins and Packets.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.

do. CHEROOT HOLDERS.
BRIAR-WOOD PIPES.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1¼-inch double OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s. 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED. Gilt insides ¼-inch 3s. 6d. per dozen, 6 feet; ½-inch ditto 5s., 1¼-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1-inch 10s. per dozen; ¼-inch ditto 15s.; 1¼-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen: Rings 2s per gross. GEORGE RESS, 57; Druary Lane, London. Estab. 1800

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be held on THURSDAY the 30th instant at 12 o'clock noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, Graham's Building, for the transaction of the following business, viz.:—

1.—To elect a Deputy Chairman in the room of James Bogie, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

2.—To receive the Report of the Committee on Ship's Commissions and Trade Returns.

3.—To consider certain points raised in reference to Ship Freight Inwards.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,

JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, 22nd April 1868.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of certain Sewers in the Eastern Boulevard and Hornby Row, Fort.

Plans and sections of the proposed Sewers may be inspected, and Forms of Tender, with Bills of Quantities, may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are required to be sent in on or before 12 o'clock on SATURDAY, the 25th day of April 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

No Tender will be received unless it is written on the proper Printed Form.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RUSSELL AITKEN,

Bombay, 13th April 1868. Executive Municipal Engineer.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—THIRD AND FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of RUPEES FOUR per SHARE, making with the First and Second Distributions already paid total of Rupees 104 (being 8 Rupees in excess of amount called up), subject as the Shareholders indebted to the Company to the payment of all Debts due by them to the Company, will be made on and after the First day of May next, at the Company's Office, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3 P.M.

Shareholders who have not taken the First and Second Distributions are requested to apply for same without delay.

TALLOCKCHUND HOKUMCHUND.
TAPIDASS VURJDASS.
NAGINBHOY DAYABHOY. } Liquidators.

Bombay, 21st April 1868.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, Apollo Street. (Established under the auspices of Government and the Ice Committee, with the view of ensuring continuous supplies of AMERICAN ICE at cheap and uniform rates.)

This Ice House already enjoys a very extensive patronage among the Ice-consumers in Bombay, and its vicinity, as well as at the out-stations, who evidently see their own interest in supporting an undertaking that ensures them continuous supplies of this very necessary article at a cheap and uniform price, in lieu of uncertain supplies and fluctuating prices.

Terms of Agreement with the Ice Committee.—The terms of agreement with the Ice Committee that are favourable to the Ice-consumers, are,—

1st.—"That the lessees bind themselves in the most stringent manner to keep up a constant supply of American Ice.

2nd.—"That the selling price shall never in any event exceed an anna per pound."

Out-Station Orders.—Orders from out-stations particularly attended to, whether received by Mail or Telegraph, and Ice will be despatched up-country or down the coast in locked boxes (especially made for the purpose) if required.

Credit Accounts.—Pass Books are issued, and Monthly Credit Accounts opened, for the convenience of constituents, as well as to ensure their receiving the quantity of Ice ordered, which is by no means certain (in very many cases) when native servants, peons, &c., are sent with Cash in hand.

Shipping in the Harbour.—Particular attention is paid to the promp

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Elphinstones advanced from 605 to 615; New Do. from 75 to 90; Mazagons close at 675; United Victorias 985. Market excited.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nomi Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1,750 pr share
11,040,000	500	500	....	Bank of Bombay	73 per share
1,000,000	100	375	....	Ditto Ditto New	5½ p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	....	Bombay Pres. Bank	102 per share
2,000,000	200	200	....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share.
2,000,000	100	100	....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	3 per share
400,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	185 per share.
200,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5½ per share.
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	
1,000,000	250	200	12	Comptoird'Escompte'd Paris	270 p ct pm.
999,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London	Nominal.
500,000	500	200	....	Indian Peninsular	Request.
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	London & China Ba.	14
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct.	Madras Bank	18½ p.
				National Bank of India	63p. ct.
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	123 ex. div.
	200	200	....	Royal Bank of India	435 p.s
	250	250	....	Guzerat Bank	83 p. s
					65 [illegible]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	76 per sh.
1,200,000	400	120	....	Financial Assc. of India and China	69 per sh.

LAND COMPANIES

1,000,000	12,000	5,500	....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	550 per sh.
1,200,000	1,000	1,000	80 p.s.	Elphinstone Land Co.	605 per sh.
1,000,000	1,000	400	....	New Do.	72½ to 80 sh
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	....	Frere Land Co.	140 per sh.
100,000	5,000	4,100	....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	680 per sh.
....	2,000	1,200	25p.s	Port Canning	325
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co.	995

SHIPPING COMPANIES

600,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay Ship Co.	2,100 per
240,000	2,500	2,500	20	S. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co.	515 per h.
300,000	5,000	3,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam ship Co.	2,375 per share
1,180,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co.	1,000 per share
250,000	500	500	.....	Virgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co.	120 per share
	3,000	3,000	230	Union Shipping Co. Limited.	100 per share

EXCHANGE

On	Terms.	Rate
London Banks	6 months' sight.	1s. 11 15/16d. to 2s. 0d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	98½.
Do.	30 days' sight	98½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98.
China	60 days' sight	219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 percent
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Do.'s	1835-36	} 92 to 92½
" " "	1842-43	
" " "	1854-55	
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	108
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1864-55	112½
Five and a half per cent.		113½
Municipal 6 per cent. Loan		111½.

BANKOF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 322
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 320
German Crowns	" 310
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 23RD APRIL.

	Old	New	PER CANDY.
Dholleras			215 to 220
Bhownuggur			
Broach			210 to 215
Vingoria			205 to 207
Gumpta			205 to 207
Dhaur war Sawgisaed			215 to 218
Oomrawattee			235 to 240
Akote			
Broach			250 to 257
Dholleras			228 to 230
Bhownuggur			
Veerawal			215 to 225

Ready Sales... ... ... 1,150 Candies.
For delivery ... ... 1,275 "
Market firm.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 23.

Maclean, Surgeon, Medical Department, to rejoin, from England.
Desborough Lieutenant, 23rd B. R. A., to rejoin, from England.
Briggs, Captain, 82nd Regiment, to rejoin, from England.
Macdougall, Ensign, 82nd Regiment, to rejoin, from England.
Nicolson, Ensign, 82nd Regiment, to rejoin, from England.
Morton, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Staff, to rejoin, from Sea.
Maxwell, Conductor, on leave, from Poona.
Slade, Major, 1st King's D. G., on duty, from Secundrabad.
Maunsell, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 23.

Desborough, Lieutenant, 23rd B. R. A., to join, to Meerut.
Maunsell, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to join, to Allahabad.
Kellie, Surgeon, R. H. A., on leave, to Kirkee.
Morgan, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to join, to Allahabad.
Waylen, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, to join, to Allahabad.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—23RD APRIL.

Port.	Cotton.	Seed.
To London	£3 10s. 0d.	£2 15s. 0d.
" Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.	£1 5s. 0d.
By Overland Route		£8 0s. 0d. to £8 10
To China	Rs. 6 to 8 per bale.	
" Mauritius	Rs. 1½ per bag.	

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
April 23	Mooltan (s)	Beasley	Suez Apr. 9 & Aden 16.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
April 23	Warrior	Lant	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque *Lauretta*, Macpherson, to Cochin.
Ship *Oberon*, Towill, to Liverpool.
Ship *Desilles*, to Mauritius.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *The Tweed*, to Havre.
Ship *Clothes*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Robert Seddon*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Alnwick*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Gallaway*, to Liverpool.
Ship *John & Mary*, to Hongkong.

POSTAL NOTICES

For Post on the S. R. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the W. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Kattawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Bagghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from noon 2 to 5 P. M.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena, Muscat	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure,
Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Aden, Mocha, Judda, Kamaran, Gallabat, Massaghery, Vingoria, Gun, Kanree, Barpore, Maugalore, Cochin, Calicut, Tellicherry, Mercara	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Bussorah, Aden, Mocha, Judda, Kamaran, Gallabat, Massaghery, Vingoria, Gun, Kanree, Barpore, Maugalore, Cochin, Calicut, Tellicherry, Mercara	Every Saturday.	1 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Karrachee	13 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE double A 1 Ship "WEATHERSFIELD," Registered tonnage 1051, MORRIS, Commandor, will meet with quick despatch for the above Port, and has first class Cabin accommodation. For terms of Passage apply to Captain MORRIS on board.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Ship.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. EDWIN PENNELL in our firm CEASED on the 23RD MARCH last.
Bombay, 23rd April 1868. LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE, a large and very light DOG CART, and a good trotting HORSE, with HARNESS complete. The Cart and Harness is nearly new, and the HORSE in good condition. Apply, by letter, to "A. B.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.

S. S. "IBERIAN," from Liverpool 11th March: Steamer "MINIA," 14th March.—The balance of the Cargo of the former, and the whole of that of the latter Steamer has arrived per "MOOLTAN." Consignees are requested to make early arrangements for taking delivery.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
23rd April 1868.

SYKES AND DWYER,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
HUMMUM STREET.

STUDIO open daily for Portraits from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., or earlier by appointment.

VIEWS FOR SALE—12 by 10 inches—STEREOSCOPIC.
Karlee Caves, Elephanta Caves, Bhore Ghaut, Sholapore, Bombay, &c.
NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Gentlemen attended at their Houses without Extra Charge.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately :—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
1 Fire Engine, by Merryweather & Co.
1 Lathe, complete, by Tennant & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
130 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
15 Iron Barges complete, 100 Tons Register.
14 Unrected do. do.
29 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry Small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators,
JAMES RANKEN, }
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—A Requisition having been made to the Calcutta Directors of the Company in the manner provided by the Articles of Association to convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING for the objects stated in such Requisition, and the said Directors having failed to convene such Meeting in the manner required by the said Articles of Association, we, the undersigned, being not less than 20 Shareholders, holding in the aggregate not less than 500 Shares in the Company, do hereby convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, to be held at 3 Fairlie Place, Calcutta, at 3 o'clock P.M. on FRIDAY the 1st day of May next, for the objects stated in the said Requisition and the Circular sent to each Shareholder.—We are, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

J. EISENLOHR,
S. H. ROBINSON,
E. D. KILBURN,
by his Attorney HENRY F. BROWN,
and others.

Calcutta, 18th April 1868.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).

GENTLEMEN,—Take NOTICE, that we hereby convene an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company, to be held at 3 Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on FRIDAY the 1st May, at 3 o'clock P.M., to consider the acts of the Directors relative to the late Secretaries and Mr. Schiller, and to decide as to the legality of the action at Law now being proceeded with against these Gentlemen; also to consider such other matters as may be brought before the said Meeting.—We are, Gentlemen, your most obedient servants,

S. H. ROBINSON,
E. D. KILBURN,
by his Attorney HENRY F. BROWN.
and others.

Calcutta, 18th April 1868.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under instructions from Thucker Nuthoobhoy Odhowjee the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mortgagor, Messrs. BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on MONDAY the 27th day of April at 4 o'clock P.M., all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with message, tenement, or dwelling-house and building thereon standing, situate, lying, and being within the Fort walls of Bombay, in Tod Street, and built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 680 square yards, be the same more or less, and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of Furdoonjee Bhiccajee Moola, on or towards the west by the house of Rustomjee Jewanjee Oliajee, on or towards the north by the sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by Tod Street aforesaid, and is registered in the books of Collector of Quit and Ground Rent under No. 249, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 34.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. C. E. and F. STANGER LEATHES, Solicitors to the Mortgagor, at their Office, No. 4 Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A PUCKA BUILT WAREHOUSE, in Middle Colaba, near the Telegraph Office, by order of the Trustee of an Estate under Liquidation.

Messrs. BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY next, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of leasehold Land or Fazendary Ground, of which Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday is the Fazendar (the lease is renewable for 99 years), together with a large pucka-built warehouse or godown, situate in Middle Colaba, near the Telegraph Office, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road, on or towards the west by the godown of Kessowjee Jadowjee, on or towards the north by a passage, and on or towards the south by the property of Merwanjee Framjee Panday.

Conditions of sale and other particulars may be ascertained on application to the Auctioneers, and will be made known at the time of sale. W. SIM.

ESTATE OF COWASJEE JEHANGEER JUSSAWALLA.

Messrs. BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 7th proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms in Meadow Street, the remaining assets of the above Estate, a complete list of which will be shown either by the Auctioneer or by SAMUEL READ, Esq., at his Office, No. 1, Oak Lane.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 8, Meadow Street, Bombay, 24th April 1868.

DIOCESAN SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.
The Rev. G. C. REYNELL, M.A.
The Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WARDEN.
HERBERT BIRDWOOD, Esq., M.A., C.S.
GERARD NORMAN, Esq.
Honorary Secretary—JOHN CAMERON, Esq.
Head Master—The Rev. E. H. DUBOIS.

THE Committee of the above School have much pleasure in announcing the opening on the 1st February of a Boarding School, under the Rev. E. H. DuBois, in connection with the School held in the Freemason's Hall, Mazagon. A large house with extensive grounds, and ample accommodation for a number of Boarders has been secured in a healthy part of Byculla.

Children of both sexes from the ages of 6 to 15 will be received, and every effort made to ensure them a happy and comfortable home.

The course of study will be varied according to the age and attainments of the pupils, commencing with the elementary branches and rising to the Matriculation Standard of the University of Bombay. The Home-studies of the Boarders will be under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. DuBois and an assistant resident Master.

From the success which has hitherto attended the Day School already established, the Committee have every confidence that this fresh undertaking will meet with adequate support, feeling assured, as they do, that every care will be taken of, and comfort provided for the pupils, and that they will receive a sound, moral, and religious training as well as a good secular education. The Committee earnestly trust that their endeavours thus to provide what has long been felt as an urgent want will meet with a hearty response on the part of parents.

Full particulars as to terms, &c., may be learned on application to the Hon. Secretary, JOHN CAMERON, Esq., or the Rev. E. H. DUBOIS, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary Diocesan of Board Education.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1868.

GREAT as have been the changes in the military system of Great Britain during the past fifteen years, it appears highly probable that they will be altogether eclipsed by those which will take place during the coming fifteen years. Were we given to painting from the imagination, what a picture of the future we might present to our readers; but except in the case of Dr. Cumming, and certain hangers-on of the turf, professional prophecy is in no sense a very profitable employment in the nineteenth century. We shall content ourselves, therefore, with giving a few headings for the benefit of amateur seers. We would suggest to them as topics for discourse the Indian Staff Corps, the P. W. D., courts-martial, promotion by purchase, and the irregular system. On the latter subject we purpose not to prophesy, but to argue a little. Being clearly a mistake, *i. e.* as at present developed—it will probably be tenacious of life, whereas if less evidently an error it would probably fall to pieces from its own inherent weakness. It would compromise no one, no one would be interested in asserting and defending its paternity, and it would in time slip unobtrusively out of existence. But as the matter stands, the system is altogether vicious, as the blame attaching to it falls upon men of mark and involves many reputations as well as the surrender of a dearly hugged popular fallacy, a passive resistance to its abolition becomes the only feasible defence. Abstract arguments cannot be urged in its favour, therefore what else remains, but to invest it with the holiness of prescription, and persumed well working. All that its originators can do for their own reputations, is to prolong to the utmost the precarious existence of the system in order that they may be able to say, as has been urged of Brown Bess, it lasted long and under it many gallant exploits were performed; and these facts are worth more than all the theories which can be arraigned against it. It is this device which we seek to baffle, and we intend to do so by examining the question on its merits and by inviting public discussion. Although a few irregular regiments had long formed a part of the Indian army, the great development of the irregular system took place when Lord Dalhousie's extensive annexations of territory necessitated an increase to the military strength of the Empire. It was thought that irregular regiments would not only be much cheaper to the State, but would attract many of those turbulent spirits whom our conquests had deprived of military employment. These men, if not taken into our service, would evidently be dangerous to our rule; yet it was unlikely that the dull routine, comparatively strict discipline, and promotion by seniority of our regular regiments, would offer any great attraction to these wild and ambitious men. With irregular corps it was different, and this branch of the service soon became popular. The chief features of the system as originally established was personal and independent command, instead of the restricted authority referring in every detail to Head Quarters; few but carefully selected officers, promotion by merit to the rank of non-commissioned and native officer, and the absence of routine, martenetism, and even in non-essential matters a relaxation of discipline. Provided his men were obedient to orders and fought well, the commanding officer was seldom interfered with. Practically—especially during the mutiny—he was despotic. Dress, arms, and system were alike decided on by him. Reward and punishment, both promptly dealt out, proceeded from him. The General of the district and the Commander-in-Chief, commanded the Commandant, but scarcely the regiment, and no one came between him and his men. He was like a Highland Chieftain in his dealings with them, he was the only Chief with whom they personally came in contact, for all others were but mere obstructions in their eyes; and, if like the clansmen, they did not individually bear his name, as a regiment they did. This personal and almost despotic power suited the temper of Orientals perfectly; it is what they are used to, and is the sort of rule under which they can be brought into the highest state of military efficiency. Of course, for such a system to work well, it was necessary that every European officer in the corps—and especially the Commandant—should be a picked man, possessed of an intimate acquaintance with the natives and endowed with such physical, mental, and moral qualities that the artifical assistance of high military rank and strict discipline should not be required. With only a limited number of irregular regiments, and an unlimited number of officers from whom to select men suited for this service d'elite there was at first no lack of men fitted in every way for the responsible and difficult duties of an irregular officer. When, however, the number of irregular regiments was increased, while the number of those officers from amongst whom the Commandants, second in Commands, and Adjutants were to be taken, remained stationary, the difficulty of procuring suitable men began to make itself felt, and the standard of excellence became insensibly lower. The conversion of all regular into irregular regiments, and the narrowing of the field of selection caused by the introduction of the new system of officering the Indian Army have since then intensified the evil. No longer possessing the advantages supposed to be attainable from the irregular system, irregular corps now suffer all the disadvantages of the old regular native regiments. The leading feature of the regular system was commanding the regiment entirely through a comparatively large number of average English officers; the leading feature of the irregular system was commanding the regiment chiefly through native officers superintended by a small number of English officers of very superior qualifications. As long as the campaign was neither very long nor at a great distance from India proper, and there was a practically unlimited field from which men could be taken to supply casualties, matters went on well enough. When, however, the seat of war was China, or some other equally remote place, or when the campaign became an affair of months instead of weeks, and the field of selection from which officers could be picked out to supply those who fell sick, or were killed, or wounded, it was found that the irregular system required modification. The result was an increase in the number of officers from four—including the surgeon—to nine and sometimes twelve. The relations between the men and their officers were also changed. No longer was the Commandant the beginning and the end of all punishment, reward, and discipline, but became under the new system little more than a small reservoir placed on the course of the stream of discipline. Formerly there was no intermediate channel between him and his men, save, of course, that of the native officers. At present in theory the wing or squadron officers act—at least in theory they do—as conductors. Practically, however, the new regulations are evaded, and all business is transacted by the Commandant and Adjutant, the other officers having nothing to do off parade and very little on it. Imagine in an infantry regiment an array of at least eight mounted officers. This is bad enough on parade, where the sight is ridiculous, and where this superfluity of pseudo Majors and Adjutants must interfere with steadiness and precision of movement. It must, however, be still worse in action, where eight mounted officers must be at least twice as many as are wanted, and where in consequence double the necessary number of conspicuous officers are exposed to more than ordinary danger. There is, moreover, another point of view from which this arrangement may be viewed, and that is the moral point of view. The native officers must feel that both in quarters and in the field they are reduced to the position of mere cyphers. They have scarcely any responsibility and very little power, save for mischief. There are clearly two methods, either of which has its advantages. One of these is to practically officer the corps entirely with Europeans, as in the old regular corps. The other is to officer it with natives, having only a few selected Europeans for their supervision. This was the old irregular system. The present system is a hybrid arrangement, possessing the advantages of neither of the two old systems, but combining the disadvantages of both. It is evident that any increase to the number of European officers tends to bring about an approximation to the regular system which is one which if attempted at all must be thoroughly carried out. Therefore, with every European officer added, the necessity is felt of adding yet another. In fact, we have destroyed the old irregular system, and in its place we have introduced a very imperfect regular one. It is urged that so many casualties occur on service that you must have a large balance of officers to draw on. Surely our method of providing for this necessity is open to grave objections. A Bank, fearing the casualities of a sudden drain on its resources, provides for that contingency by keeping a balance, *i. e.* its reserve fund, in safety against the day when it may be wanted. Were it to act with its reserve fund of cash on the same principle as do our military authorities with regard to their reserve fund of officers, *i. e.* expose it to equal dangers as the active capital, the directors would be universally stigmatised as idiots. The only method of maintaining an available reserve of officers for the contingencies of war would be by keeping up a certain number of regular native corps with more than the actually required number of European officers. These would be thoroughly aquainted with the native character and language, and from them could always be selected men to supply vacancies in the irregular corps. There are no doubt objections to such a course, but we think the evils would be less than those which exist under the present system. In order to maintain the regular corps in a state of efficiency, it might be provided that in ordinary cases no officer above the rank of lieutenant should be eligible for transfer to the irregular corps. Thus the field officers and captains on whom the efficiency of a regiment mainly depends, would not be unsettled by the idea that they might any day be removed to another corps, neither would the regular corps be looked on as refuges for the destitute—as was formerly the case—if both regular and irregular corps received in the lower ranks the same pay. The regular corps might enjoy the advantage of being quartered at larger and better stations, so that both services would possess special advantages of their own. These are, however, matters of detail with which we have no concern. Our business is simply to point out that the irregular system, as at present carried out, is a grave mistake, and to impress upon our readers that the old regular system failed, not because it was regular, but because like the irregular system of to-day, it was neither one thing nor the other.

We cannot more appropriately conclude this article than by imitating the example of "England," in his recently published and able pamphlet on the "Central Asian Question," and quoting the opinion of Sir Henry Lawrence on the irregular system, "Honour will be to him who, notwithstanding the outcry that will follow, will change the system that has brought irregular troops into fashion to the disparagement of regulars, thus averring that these selected, and comparatively young officers, are preferable to a dozen or sixteen haphazard ones, commanded by such men as are generally found at the head of regiments of the line."

BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN H. R. M. Van HEYTHUYSEN, Sub-Assistant Commisgary General, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

THE Judges of the High Court have issued a Sunnud to Mr. Sheik Ameeroodeen Wullud Nhunoo Meeya, authorising him to practise as a pleader on the Appellate side of the High Court.

COLONEL A. DELISLE, Consulting Engineer to Government in the Railway Department, is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension of his rank, from the date of departure of the teamer leaving Bombay on the 12th May next.

THE Honourable Mr. Justice Westropp did not sit in the High Court yesterday, and will not do so till the beginning of next week, as His Lordship is engaged in preparing judgments in cases that have been heard in the Court.

AN application was made before Sir Joseph Arnould in Chambers yesterday for an order of discharge under Act XXVIII to Messrs. H. B. Macculloch and Harry John (who carried on business as Macculloch, John & Co.) and there being no opposition it was acceded to.

MR. W. H. THACKER, Solicitor, yesterday sued in the Small Cause Court before Mr. O'Leary, Dorabjee Nowrojee, to recover Rs. 745, being the balance of taxed bill of costs. In the absence of the defendant, His Honor recorded a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

AN accident occurred on Wednesday morning to one Aoojee. He was engaged boring for blasting operations at Coorla, and fell from a height of about thirty feet. A great quantity of dust and stones fell above him, so that his body was much contused. He was carried to the hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.

YESTERDAY afternoon the charge of swindling in the Administrator General's office was again resumed before Mr. Bickersteth. Two witnesses were cross-examined by Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, and others were called but failed to appear. His Worship remarked that the witnesses ought to have been present, but the case had been so long before the Court, that perhaps they had got wearied. Further hearing was therefore adjourned till to-day.

IN the High Court yesterday before Sir Joseph Arnould a summary suit under Act 5 of 1866 was brought by Messrs. Finlay, Clarke and Co. against Wulley Husson and Mahomed Jewa for Rs. 1,194-3-6, being the amount of a bill of exchange, together with Rs. 8 of fees. The defendants failed to appear, and Mr. Ferguson, on behalf of the plaintiffs, proved the existence and the amount of the debt. His Lordship then gave decree for the amount claimed, with interest at the rate of 9 per cent from 14th January 1868, and costs, which were fixed at Rs. 300.

A CASE was called on for hearing yesterday in the Small Cause Court before J. O'Leary, Esq., in which the East India Cotton Agency Company were plaintiffs, and P. W. Hewett was defendant. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 855-15, being the balance of an account. In December 1865 defendant borrowed from plaintiffs Rs. 1,000, and had paid Rs. 300 on account. In absence of the defendant His Honor gave a verdict for the plaintiff's for the amount claimed. Mr. Green, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiffs.

AN application was lately made to Mr. Justice Tucker, Commissioner in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, for an interim order of protection for Nowrojee Dhunjeebhoy Coorlawalla, insolvent, on the grounds that the Official Assignee was unable to recover the outstandings, and that the defendant might be enabled to defend a suit raised against him by the trustees of Sorabjee and Nowrojee Nanabhoy's estate. The hearing was on the first calling adjourned to Tuesday last, when Mr. McCulloch appeared for the insolvent and Mr. Pigot for the opposing creditor Manockjee Dhunjeebhoy Kurunjia, whilst Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee, another creditor, opposed in person. Mr. Pigot in addressing the Court said that he had several grounds on which to oppose the application, but leaving aside for the present all serious charges, he would confine himself to one charge only. It appeared that the insolvent while under contempt of Court for non-production of certain books and papers which were proved to be in his possession, and while a warrant was out to attach his person by the order of Mr. Justice Westropp, absconded from Bombay and remained without the jurisdiction of the Court until a compromise was effected with the creditor at whose instance the warrant was issued. Mr. McCulloch replied that as there was a warrant against the insolvent for criminal breach of trust, and as he had to attend the police court, an "interim order" for that day was desirable. The Commissioner, after hearing witnesses, refused the application.

THE total number of deaths registered during the past week is 344, being an increase of 73 in the preceding week, and 216 below the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years, and also 14 less than the total of the week ending 23rd April in last year.

Division	Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Fever.	Other Diseases.	Accident and Violence.	Other and Unknown Causes	Total exclusive of Still-born.	Total of reported Births during the week exclusive of still-born.
A.	Colaba	19,161	..	1	..	1	3	..	..	5	3
	Fort, Southern	2,455	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Fort, Northern	39,238	..	2	..	2	14	..	..	18	6
	Esplanade	7,869	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..
B.	Market	75,402	..	4	..	6	12	..	..	22	8
	Mandwee	41,157	..	2	1	7	8	..	..	18	1
	Chukla	41,442	..	..	..	3	13	..	..	20	2
	Gomburkhanee	63,920	..	1	..	12	16	3	..	32	11
	Dongree	60,359	..	3	..	4	3	..	..	10	5
C.	Bhobeetulao	71,795	..	4	1	9	16	..	..	30	..
	Phunuswaree	22,539	..	2	..	1	8	..	..	11	..
	Bhoolesh wur	50,282	..	4	..	5	12	..	..	21	1
	Kharatulao	23,454	..	3	..	4	17	..	..	24	..
	Koombarwara	29,985	..	3	..	3	7	6	..	16	1
	Khetwaree	29,177	..	0	..	1	8	..	..	11	..
	Urgaon	21,395	..	3	1	5	2	..	..	11	..
D.	Chaopatee	9,184	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	5	..
	Walkeshwur	10,094	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	4	1
	Mahalaxmee	9,144	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
E.	Mazagon	21,784	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	8	..
	Tarwaree	9,462	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..
	Kamatheepoora	81,675	..	9	1	18	21	..	..	49	7
	Parel	7,002	..	..	4	2	..	..	..	6	..
	Seoree	5,042	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
F.	Sion	12,078	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	1
	Mahim	19,450	..	3	..	3	4	..	..	10	..
	Wurlee	19,211	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
W.	Harbour	34,983	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non.	Resident and Unknown	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	5	..
	Bombay	816,562	..	58	5	93	176	5	..	344	47
	Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years		73	64	15	294	109	4	1	530	..

STEAMER REPORTS.—23RD APRIL.

Galle, 21*st*, 2-25 P. M.—Mail Steamer *Simla*, from Calcutta, anchored.

Galle, 23*rd*, 8-50 A. M.—Mail Steamer *Geelong* sailed for Australia at 1-15, morning.

LINE REPORTS.—23RD APRIL.

Rutlam, 23*rd*, 6-30 A. M.—Interruption Neemuch continues.

Rutlam, 23*rd*, 12-55 P. M.—Communication Neemuch 12 hours 8 minutes. Interruption lasted 20 hours 56 minutes.

Kurrachee, 23*rd* 11-55 A. M.—Cable right to Gwadur. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 7th April, via Russia 11th April. Latest date from Egypt 14th April. The next steamer will leave Gwadur for Mussendom to-morrow night.

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee good.

A PERPLEXED PARSEE.

YESTERDAY afternoon a youngish-looking Parsee, named Muncherjee, connected with a respectable family in Bombay, appeared before the Senior Magistrate in the Fort Police with a singular story. His father, he said, had interfered with him and locked him out of his own house away from his own wife. Then he had engaged two doctors to poison him, and he (the applicant) had suspicions too against the cook. However, by using castor oil he had survived the machinations of the doctors, and as he was yet alive he applied to the Court to grant such a warrant as would protect him from further annoyance.

The Magistrate.—When did this begin?

Applicant.—Six years ago

deceased, Mr. Stuart, and his wife, were taken ill on the evening of the 17th March. The second prisoner, Myaljee, at once ran ighbour, a Mrs. Isabella Taylor, who, on to the house, found them both lying in a of unconsciousness, a circumstance which ed her to send for Mr. Bailie, a pensioned hecary in considerable private practice in na, who was their regular medical attendant. . Bailie, not wishing to deal with the patients one, called in Dr. Langley for consultation. Both these gentlemen depose that the symptoms exhibited by Mr. Stuart and his wife corresponded with those of persons poisoned by *datura*. Acting on these appearances they resorted to the treatment usual in cases of poisoning by narcotic poison; but a *post mortem* examination, and the analyzation of the contents of the stomach, has failed to discover the presence of any poisonous matter in the body of the deceased. There is not a scintilla of evidence to show that *datura* or any other poison had been administered to, or taken by, Mr. Stuart beyond the outward symptoms exhibited by him, as deposed to by Dr. Langley and Mr. Bailie;—symptoms exhibited by him as deposed to by Dr. Langley and Mr. Bailie, which might have been produced from other causes, more especially from the effects of *delirium tremens*;—and we have the opinions of Doctors Langley and Mennie, that in cases of *delirium tremens* the symptoms in every respect correspond with those suffering from the effects of *datura*. The deceased, Mr. Stuart, was known to be a hard drinker, and there is, therefore, all the more reason to suppose that he might have been suffering from *delirium tremens* rather than from the effects of narcotic poison. In both cases the symptoms are the same, and consequently, from the fact of Mr. Stuart having been known to be a hard drinker, the presumption is in favour of *delirium tremens*. Admitting, however, for the sake of argument, that the deceased died from the effects of *datura*, is there, let me ask, a scintilla of evidence to show that it was administered by either of the accused? To impute so dreadful a crime as murder by poisoning to the accused,—the deepest treachery that the human mind is capable of—some motive must be sought for. Now, in this case, can any reason whatever be urged to show that any motive whatever on the part of either of the prisoners existed for perpetrating the crime of which they are suspected? It could not have been theft, as the first act of the second prisoner, Myaljee, on seeing the state of his master and mistress on the evening of the 17th of March, was to go and fetch Mrs. Taylor to their assistance; and, moreover, they could, had they been evil disposed, without resorting to so awful an expedient as murder, have over and over again stolen every article in the house while their master and mistress were lying in an unconscious state, as well on this as on previous occasions. I will not take up the time of the Court in going further into the evidence of the witnesses in this case, which is in favour of the innocence of the accused, but will conclude by entreating your Worship to discharge the prisoners, against whom there is nothing whatever to justify their committal.

Major Evezard, on a careful consideration of the whole of the evidence recorded in the case, declared it to be his opinion that there was nothing in it of a preliminary nature against the prisoners, and accordingly ordered their discharge from custody.—*Prisoners discharged.*

FORT POLICE COURT.— 22ND APRIL.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

ASSAULT.—Edward Coulson was charged with committing an assault against the person of Emil Doxar in Grant Road. It seemed they had been acquaintances and quarrelled in a tavern when prisoner wounded complainant in the abdomen, so that he had to be taken to the hospital. Defendant was sent to prison for two months with hard labour.

MISCHIEF BY FIRE.—Dadoo Waljee was bound over to keep the peace for six months, in a sum of Rs. 50, for causing mischief by fire—he having set fire to a stable.

POCKET PICKING.—Abdul Shaik Mudar was charged with theft of six annas from the pocket of Ala Sad Kam. It appeared that he stole it on the street and made off. He was sent to prison with hard labour for one calendar month.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

THEFT OF GOLD.—Hahaur Premchund, described as a dealer in "artificial pearls," was charged with having on the 19th instant stolen two small bars of gold of the value of Rs. 37, the property of one Ishak Sukha. He was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for four months.

REFRACTORY SAILORS.—Thomas Medowcroft and Joseph Hollingshead, seamen of the ship *Almora*, was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for a fortnight, for refusing to do their duty.

THURSDAY, 23RD APRIL.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Ganoo Govind was sentenced to receive 25 stripes at the Boree Bunder goods station, for stealing two dhotars from a bale of piece-goods, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

REFRACTORY SAILOR.—Henry Smith, seaman from the *Weatherefield*, was charged with disobedience. It seemed he had refused to do his duty as he wished to join the Royal Navy. He was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour for four weeks.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—22ND APRIL.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR IN COURT.—Ally Hossein was charged with disorderly behaviour in the Mazagon Police Court. It appeared that the defendant and others were charged in another case with disorderly behaviour in a public street, but were acquitted. When leaving the dock prisoner taunted a policeman, who had given evidence against him, and used abusive language towards him. The defendant was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10. He was also bound over to keep the peace, himself in Rs. 100, and two sureties in Rs. 50 each.

A VAGRANT.—Janoo Putloo was charged with stealing a pair of silver wristlets, of the value of five rupees, belonging to Ramjee Luxumon. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months in the County Jail with hard labour.

THURSDAY, 23RD APRIL.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Mahomed Ally and Morad Carreem were charged with assaulting Shaboo, two men. It appears that the prosecutrix went to live with the first prisoner for two months, but left him as he was a gambler, and went to reside in the house of a Syed. On the 6th inst, the prisoners went to the Syed's house and beat the prosecutrix with the stone before the Court and with fists. His Worship convicted the prisoners, and sentenced each of them to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction.

The first accused in the above case was also charged with throwing one Syed Razar from a height, and thereby doing an act with the intention of causing the death of the said Syed. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sent to the House of Correction for three months—this sentence to commence after the expiration of the other.

LAW

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—22ND APRIL.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

Joa Pac Waity vs. Mahomed Sally Tuckrooden Guncoothur and Succaram Ragoo.

Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Taylor, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, for the defendants.

His Honor delivered judgment in the case this day. The action was brought to recover possession of a small piece of land situated in the Pombal oart in Mahim. The defence was a denial of the title of the plaintiff and a plea of adverse possession by the first defendant and those through whom he claimed. The case had been tried in this Court no less than three times before the present hearing without any satisfactory result having been arrived at, and on the present occasion the hearing occupied four days before His Honor. The plaintiff's case was this:—He is a seafaring man residing now, and for some years past, at Bandora. The premises in question belonged to his grandfather Antono Pac Waity, and still stand in the Collector's book in that name. This Antone died about forty-five years ago, when the land passed to plaintiff's father Francis, who died about twenty-two years ago, and from him it passed to the plaintiff, who lived there for four or five years and then went to Bandora. Plaintiff had never personally been in occupation since then, that is since about the year 1850. He stated that when he left it on this occasion, he left a tenant in it whom he calls Crustna Bundaree, who, he said, lived there for about six years and then left (1856.) The house being out of repair was then pulled down, and the place remained vacant for about three years (1859) and plaintiff then let it to one Andrea Doming. This man held the ground for six or seven years and then left. Plaintiff further alleged that the agreement between him and Andrea Doming was to pay the ground rent and plaintiff the balance; that Andrea left about two years ago, that he had paid the ground rent, and had not given up the bills to plaintiff. Plaintiff further stated that this tenant had built a house on the land which he gave over to plaintiff in lieu of rent; that after Andrea left, plaintiff let the premises to a basket-maker whose name he did not know; and that this man remained three months in possession, paid Rs 1-8, and then left. The above by no means represented the case according to the evidence of the plaintiff's witnesses. His Honor thought he had seldom met one from whom it was more difficult to obtain an intelligible story. The plaintiff laboured under an unusual difficulty in conveying his ideas to the Court, and His Honor, upon the evidence, found that the plaintiff had never been in actual possession of the place since 1850, that from that year down to about 1856 the ground was in the possession of Crustna Bundaree, that Crustna paid the ground rent from about 1840 to 1856 and handed over the bills to plaintiff, and accordingly plaintiff produced bills for several years. The ground then remained vacant, and was about 1859 let to Andrea Doming, who never appeared to have paid any rent in money to plaintiff, and to have retained the bills for ground rent. About 1866 Andrea left, and a basket-maker held the ground for three months, paying the rent to plaintiff. The case for the defendants was this—They admitted the title and possession of plaintiff, of his father and grandfather, and alleged that, by deed of 12th April 1851 the plaintiff conveyed the premises to Bastiao Passengeira for Rs. 30; that he lived on the premises until his death, and after him Andrea Doming came into possession, he having married the niece of Bastiao Passengeira, and with him one Munnoo Enas, who had married the daughter of Passengeira, and that by deed of 19th April 1866 Andrea Doming and Munnoo Enas conveyed to the defendant Mahomed Sallay, who produced the deed of 12th April 1851 and ground rent bills from 1857 to 1867 inclusive. The reply of the plaintiff to this was that the deed of April 1851 was a forgery, and that the possession of Andrea Doming, relied upon by defendant as adverse possession, was not so in fact, inasmuch as Andrea was throughout the tenant of the plaintiff. Evidence and rebutting evidence was called in the case, which His Honor reviewed at very great length. His Honor had thought it proper, at a previous hearing, not to shut out any testimony which might throw light on this very obscure, and case accordingly at the request of defendant's solicitor, a day was appointed for taking any evidence that might be offered on either side on the issue whether the deed of 1851 was or was not a forgery. Evidence was accordingly taken on the 25th March last. On the whole, it appeared to His Honor that the plaintiff's title was clear up to 1851, and clear since then unless the deed of 1851 were genuine. His Honor said, however, that the deed appeared to him to be a wicked and impudent forgery. When he said this of the defendant's title, he did not by any means wish to suggest that he (defendant) had had anything whatever to do with the fraud, and the Court was of opinion that he was misled by the production by his vendors of the ground rent bills for a very considerable number of years. His Honor thought the possession of them had been satisfactorily accounted for and that, on the whole case, the plaintiff must succeed. Verdict for the plaintiff, with costs.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

MADRAS, 17TH APRIL.

ENGLISH telegrams to the 30th March reached Madras on the 13th instant, quoting Dhollera 9¾d. to arrive, and Westerns 9d. on the spot, with a strong market in Liverpool. Great excitement naturally followed the receipt of this intelligence, and Westerns at once rose from Rs. 108, at which dealers were offering to contract on the previous day, to Rs. 130 per candy, being an advance of about 1½d. per lb., and the latter price equalling something like 8¾d. per lb. to sell, so that our dealers are determined to reduce the margin *for contingencies* to a minimum. Excessive fluctuations such as have recently characterised our cotton market are a natural consequence of the present state of Indo-European telegraph communication. The steamer leaves Mussendom with advices that have accumulated during the previous fortnight or so, discharges them at the telegraph terminus on this side, to suffice us until she has had time to do another trip. Now, as there is no knowing what may happen now-a-days in a fortnight, and as the telegrams themselves are seldom less than a fortnight old, it is evident that so long as this state of things lasts, India is little better off than she would be were there no telegraph at all. Supposing, to instance our position in Madras, the latest telegrams to hand on this occasion are the 30th or 31st March, and that we do not receive a further budget for another ten days, say before the 23rd instant, we shall then be receiving the mails of the 20th ultimo, written only a week or ten days before the latest telegrams. Of course the steamer communication between Gwadur and Mussendom may be considerably improved upon, but it may reasonably be doubted if even then telegrams will in every instance be worth paying £5 1s. for, more especially as every one can now read the principal items of telegraphic news, such as they are, in the newspapers.

Major General E. R. Mainwaring, Bengal Staff Corps, died here on the 8th inst., and his remains were interred with military honors on the following day; the Fort flag being meantime hung half mast high. This officer was on his way to the Neilgherries to recruit his health, but appears unhappily to have deferred the change of air too long.

The Mail of the 13th March reached Madras on the 9th inst., which was not so bad considering! A writer in the *Times* points out that were another route from your side than that at present taken adopted, we might easily get our letters in three days and a half, instead of only in five or six, as is generally now the case. As the railway now in construction to join the notorious G. I. P. line at Raichore will not be completed until the end of next year at soonest, the matter is well worth the attention of Government. It will probably, however, be hopeless to get the authorities to move out of the old groove except by an amount of shoving and importunity that few will have energy for until next cool season at any rate. The same writer states that, whereas the Calcutta Mails are despatched from Bombay by special train as soon as received, and sorted in the carriages to prevent delay, those for unfortunate Madras have to wait sometimes ten or twelve hours for the despatch of the train for Poona. This certainly does seem rather, more especially when the said latter mails are sufficiently important to weigh from ten or eleven to four-teen hundred pounds avoirdupois! The administration of the Neilgherries has been attracting some notice. The Civil and Criminal Courts are at present presided over by the officer who holds the same Courts at Coimbatoor, of which district Ootacamund is a zillah. The idea of Government, and a very canny if somewhat suspicious one, is that by the present arrangement an injustice is apt to be done to the administration of the plains, as a Collector may not unnaturally be too apt to discover that his presence is required *on the Hills*, especially during the hot weather; and that Coimbatoor must suffer. The Hon'ble Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot accordingly moved, on 3rd instant, for leave to bring forward a bill for the consideration of Council, to appoint "a Commissioner for the administration of civil and criminal justice, and for the superintendence and collection of the revenues on the Neilgherry Hills." Leave was granted, and a very comfortable billet will no doubt be created to meet the difficulty.

Sermons were preached in the Cathedral on Sunday last by the Bishop and the Rev. Mr. Gordon, and collections made in behalf of the funds of the C. M. S. His Lordship gave a very flattering testimony to the operations of the Society in this country; stating, as his belief, that as a rule the numerous native catechists it employed were really godly men, fitted for their work; that the converts were in no way behind their European co-religionists in morality and sincerity (in which view, I may state, I myself fully concur); and that the native ordained missionaries were quite equals of their white brethren of the Church of England in zeal, piety, and, he might have added, in orthodoxy. At least, we have not yet heard of any of these native clergymen taking to ritualistic practices; of which, to their credit be it spoken, the European *missionaries* have, so far, apparently kept themselves aloof.

You may suppose that the excellent opportunity for dramatic devotion afforded by an occasion like Easter, was not neglected in Madras by the votaries of ritualism, who have managed to get possession of one or two of our churches. Accordingly, the Cathedral service on Good Friday was not only devoid of the choral element, but "whispered." On Easter Sunday the inside of the building was "got up" with flowers, palm leaves, and scrolls, in every possible place where such could be stuck. "*The altar*" was robed in white satin, with crimson embroidery, crosses of course being the distinguishing feature, and at the back of the same was hung a very remarkable white sheet encircled with crimson edged scroll. The music also was of the very "loudest" character, and so elaborate, that the service occupied three hours. One would appreciate all this sort of thing if it appeared to go hand in hand with increased charity and real devotion, but when it is obviously mere outward parade and show, it cannot fail to create contempt. The fact of the Bishop's preaching on behalf of missionary enterprise on the occasion, was suggestive of the enquiry what the natives thought of all this sort of Christianity so ephemeral and puerile.

I am glad to be able to tell you, as I have no doubt the fact is calculated to gratify the Madras public, that the ice ship arrived in our roads this afternoon, the *Cromwell* by name, as I told you before, has been out upwards of 120 days from the United States. She has arrived very opportunely now, as the weather is really beginning to get warm, and will become daily more so during the next two months, when it will probably reach a climax. Meantime a strong south wind blowing all day prevents its becoming oppressive.

Our mercantile offices opened again after the vacation on the 15th inst., and the community returned to business invigorated by the spell of rest and recreation afforded by the holidays. The departure of the Hon'ble Mr. Brown for England has been followed by the appointment of his partner, Mr. J. C. Loch, to his seat in the Legislative Council. One might hope that the fact of there being two of our mercantile community seated at the Council Board would operate against the objectionable line of conduct adopted towards them by the Collector of Sea Customs. Such does not appear to be the case, however, for the latter official continues to harass importers exceedingly, by the recent measures he has introduced into the Custom House. From time immemorial it has been the usage here to accept, as true, importers' declarations of the value of their goods, together with the corroborative evidence afforded by the invoice. Our Collector, however, discovering that in Bombay and Calcutta a percentage of cases and bales were opened for Custom House valuation, bethought him of the amusement he might derive from following the same course here. Now the importers very naturally object to the sudden incredulity on the part of the authorities argued by this step, which it is not pretended has been necessitated by the discovery of frauds perpetrated under the old system. This is not the whole grievance, for not only do the Collectors and his appraiser insist on valuing the goods, but they invariably assess that value considerably higher than circumstances warrant, and levy duty accordingly. Some of the local firms have from time to time protested against this and plead that in such case Government is bound *to take* the goods over at their (the importers) valuation, if it be considered too lowly stated; this the Collector refuses to do, and considerable ill blood is not the unnatural result. On a late occasion the dispute was carried to the Board of Revenue, who actually decided in favour of the injured importers, directing that their valuations should be excepted, and informing the Collector that care should be taken to see that his appraiser did not put unduly high valuations on dutiable goods, seeing that he is an *interested party*. It is to be hoped that this will act as a caution on both the gentlemen to whom the remarks were addressed and to whom they referred. It may also be regarded as an injudicious arrangement that the Collector of Sea Customs' appraiser should be an interested party in such valuations.

The gentleman who presides over the sub-editorial department of the *Times of India* appears to have a fertile imagination,—for in his issue of the 3rd instant he declares that considerable anxiety was felt in Kurrachee on account of the *Countess Russell*, which left Gravesend last November, quite forgetting that the vessel touched only the other day at Bombay for provisions, and was towed into Kurrachee harbour by the *Portwian* on the 2nd instant. There was not the slightest anxiety felt about her here, and the moment she put into Bombay an official telegram was received by the military authorities of the fact. The drafts arrived in her, for troops in the Punjab, are just now quartered in the depot barracks. It is reported that they will not be sent up the Indus until the next cold season. The heat on the river is just now very great, and it would be wrong to send such a large body of men, unused to the climate, in the Flotilla boats. Besides, I learn on good authority, that cholera (though not of a fatal type) has broken out among the troops that came out in the *Dilbhur*, and are now *en route* to Mooltan, and the chief medical officer of the province thinks it would be cruel, under the circumstances, to expose the men of the *Countess Russell* to the risk of contagion.

We have had, or yet have, some distinguished celebrities now among us—Lady Franklin; General Van Courtland, C.B., of the Irregular Levies; Colonel Olpherts, C. B., V. C.; Mr. Ford, C. S.I. Commissioner of Mooltan; Captain Davidson, Assistant Commissary General; and Captain Bowker, 109th. Regt.—all arrived from the Punjab on their way home for the benefit of their health. The three last named officers appeared before the standing medical committee, three days ago and will leave by to day's mail.

The import market promised slightly to improve since I last wrote. There had been a better demand, and business in grey goods has been pretty lively. The arrival of large supplies, however, has in a measure reduced the demand, but if our English telegrams are at all encouraging, there is no doubt that prices will remain steady. In exports hardly any business has been done, and the price of cotton has not undergone any important change. "Sind" stands at Rs. 18-12 per maund but, exporters object to the rate. It is likely that the exports will be smaller this year owing to the Punjaub staple, known as "Umritsur," being conveyed to Calcutta by rail. The rates at present are,—for Umritsur Rs. 18 to Rs. 18-8, and Dehra Mooltan Rs. 19-8, shipments up to now being nearly 1,000 bales less than what they were at the same time last year. In oil seeds owing to small arrivals in consequence of damages sustained by the crops up country by the late rains prices have advanced. Brown Ferozepoor Rapeseed is sold at Rs. 24 per candy, and there is every probability of its reaching Rs. 25. White Gingelly seeds at Rs. 35 per candy,—and a good business might have been done but for want of tonnage. Yellow Somneeanee is in pretty fair demand at Rs. 23 to Rs. 23-8 per candy,—and Black has touched the increased rate of Rs. 32-8 per candy. Freights are somewhat lower, and Exchange continues favourable to drawers.

There is a marked change in the weather. We have not had such delightful mornings for a long time, and though the sun is rather strong outside it is pleasant within doors. It has been cloudy for the past two or three days, and local meteorologists predict a good downpour before long. Sickness is on the decrease. Small-pox has totally disappeared, and on the whole I may pronounce the general health of the city to be good.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier General H. Forster, Inspector of Artillery, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

Brigadier General R. Orton, C.B., R.A., Commanding Nagpore Force, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

Captain H. R. M. VanHeythuysen Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Major D. Scott, Madras Staff Corps, for twenty months.

Major H. P. Williams, Bengal Staff Corps, for twenty months.

Assistant Surgeon L. E. Dickson, M.D., of the Bengal Medical Establishment, for twenty months.

Lieutenant A. H. A. Colville, Madras General list, is attached to the 3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry.

Major R. Davidson, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the provisions of paragraphs 319 to 322, page 84, 3rd Appendix Jameson's Code.

Major R. D. O'C. Brocken, Bengal Staff Corps, is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the provisions of paragraphs 319 to 322, page 84, 3rd Appendix. Jameson's Code.

The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the provisions of G. O., No. 392, dated 22nd April 1865:—

Lieutenant Colonel H. E. Jacob, Staff Corps, for twenty months.

Captain J. Galloway, Her Majesty's 29th or 2nd Belooch Regiment, for twenty months.

Colonel A. DeLisle, R.E., is permitted to retire from the Service on the pension of his rank, from the date of departure of the Steamer leaving Bombay on the 12th May next.

The leave to the Neilgherries granted in G. O., No. 63, of 29th January last, to Captain H. S. Osborne, of the Invalid Establishment, is further extended to 31st March 1869.

Staff Assistant Surgeon G. C. Purcell is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in this Presidency from the 21st March 1868, the date of his arrival at Kurrachee.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 484, dated 7th August 1867, it is notified that the Secretary of State has deemed it desirable to substitute "six years on Foreign Service" for "six years in India."

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 53 of 1838, it is intimated that, under the authority of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, the expenditure for purifying Barracks of Native Troops vacated on account of cholera or other infectious diseases may be borne by Imperial funds, and the work executed by the Public Works Department.

Surgeon Major J. Y. Smith having returned to duty as Examiner of Medical Accounts on the 15th April, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him by G. O. No. 90 of 1868 is cancelled.

The following extract of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 59, dated 19th March 1868, is published:—

"The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.:—

Major W. G. G. Cumming, 6 months.
Captain F. C. Mytton, 6 months.
Captain F. W. Jones, 6 months.
Lieutenant J. Hibbert, 6 months.
Surgeon Major J. Dunbeny, 6 months.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified, viz.:—

Surgeon Major H. Giraud, from 3rd February 1868."

The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 7th April 1868, No. 353, is republished:—

The following Military Letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 80, dated 29th February 1868, is published for general information:—

"INDIA OFFICE, *London, 29th February*, 1868.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council.

SIR,—I have to inform you that, with the view of assisting Officers resident in this country, to whom on quitting the service, the Government of the Presidency under which they served may have awarded, with the concurrence of the Government of India, an amount as compensation for the loss of sums subscribed by such Officers for the purpose of assisting their seniors to retire, payment of the amount awarded will be made by this Office, at the rate of exchange of the year fixed for the family remittances of Officers, upon receipt of a request to that effect from the Government of the Presidency to which such Officers belonged, and a notification that the amount awarded has been placed to the credit of 'Account Current with London' in the Military Books of the Presidency.—I have &c.,

STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE.

H. W. NORMAN, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India."

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. R. Croker is brought on the strength of Her Majesty's British Forces in this Presidency, from the 3rd of April 1868, the date of his arrival at Kurrachee.

Surgeon G. C. Bell, M. D., is appointed to act as Presidency Surgeon, 3rd District, during the absence of Surgeon Major Broughton, and to be in medical charge of the County Jail, House of Correction, and Byculla School.

Head Quarters, Camp Attalla, 14th March 1868.

CCXXXI. The following transfers of Officers in the Quartermaster General's Department are ordered:—

Captains Fawcett and McGregor, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster Generals, to join the Reconnoitering Party under the orders of Colonel Phayre, Deputy Quartermaster General.

Captain Hogg, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to join the Pioneer Force.

Captain James to be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division.

Captain Edwardes to be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General of the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division.

Captain De Thoren to be Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General at Antalo.

The abovenamed officers will proceed at once, without relief, to join the Forces they are respectively posted to.

CCXXXII. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that all medical arrangements, regarding both British and Native Troops in the two divisions of this Force, be in future conducted by the General Officers Commanding, through Deputy Inspector Generals Felly and Mahaffy respectively. All points which require His Excellency's decision must be sent through 3. Currie, Esquire, Inspector General of Hospitals A. E. Force, who, in transmitting them, will endorse his own opinion on the matter referred to.

Dr. Currie will dispose of such references, however, as he may deem it unnecessary to send to Head Quarters.

CCXXXII. Majors Mignon and Bardin are appointed Assistant Commissary Generals of 1st and 2nd Divisions respectively, but will take executive charge of Brigades proceeding to the front from Antalo.

Head Quarters, Camp Ashangi, 19th March 1868.

CCXXXIV. Major General Russell having reported his arrival at Zoulla is taken on the strength of the Force from date of arrival, and will take over the command of the Zoulla Brigade from Brigadier General Stewart.

Brigadier General Stewart, accompanied by his Brigade Major and personal Staff, will proceed to Senafe and take command of that station.

Head Quarters, Camp Mukhas, 17th March 1868.

CCXXXV. In continuation of G. O. C. No. 186, of the 4th instant, it is notified that the undermentioned Stations have been occupied in advance of Antalo; the names are to be spelt accordingly in all official documents:—

Mungee, Mesick, Attalla, Bulago, Mukhas, and Ashangi.

CCXXXVI. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence, as follows:—

Lieutenant Hozier, 2nd Life Guards, A. D. C. to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to proceed to Zoulla for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Assistant Surgeon Sexton, 27th N. I. (Beelooches), to proceed to Antalo on medical certificate.

Head Quarters, Camp Ashangi, 19th March 1868.

CCXXXVII. The Officers in charge of Commissariat belonging to Pioneer Force and 1st and 2nd Brigades of the 1st Division are authorised to issue Rum, Sugar, Tea and Sugar according to the following scale to British and Native Troops whenever the supplies brought up by local Transport are sufficient to admit of their doing so:—

Rum, 2 drams; Rice, British Troops, 4 oz., Native Troops 3 oz.; Tea, two-thirds oz.; Sugar, 2 oz;

They will inform the Officers in command of the Forces to which they are respectively attached, when any increase to the present scale of rations can be made, so that the same may be notified in Brigade Orders.

CCXXXVIII. The undermentioned Officers are reported to have arrived at Suez *en route* to Abyssinia, on the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Captain Speedy, 9-14 R. A.—7th November 1867.

Captain G. S. Stevens, Bombay Staff Corps—28th December 1867.

CCXXXIX. The following General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India is published for information:—

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 4th February 1867.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

33rd Foot.

Lieutenant M. D. V. Grant to be Captain, without purchase, vice Smythe, deceased—dated 24th December 1867.

Lieutenant Edwin Jervis to be Captain without purchase, vice Grant, a Probationer for the Staff Corps—dated 24th December 1867.

Ensign Watkyn L. L. Downes to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Jervis, promoted—dated 24th December 1867.

CCXL. The undermentioned Officers is granted leave of absence as follows, subject to confirmation:—

Lieutenant D. G. Gole, 33rd Foot, to proceed to England, to appear before a Medical Board.

CCXLI. The following disposition of Officers of the Highland Transport Train is ordered:—

Captain Seton, 102nd Regiment, attached to D Division, to be Transport Train Staff Officer at Antalo.

Lieutenant Seton R.A., Transport Train Staff Officer at Antalo, to be transferred to D Division, to fill an existing vacancy and to join when relieved of his duties at Antalo.

CCXLII. All corps, departments, and individuals south of Addigerai, having followers and animals of the Transport Train attached to them, will furnish a Monthly State, commencing from the 1st instant, of the men and animals in their respective charge, to the Director, Highland Transport Train.

All corps and departments north of Addigerai will furnish a similar state to the Director, Transport Train, at Zoulla.

CCXLIII. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that, except under special sanction no Officer, Staff or Regimental, on the "Sick List" is to be allowed to leave any permanent post for the front.

When he is reported by the Surgeon well and fit to march, he is to be allowed to rejoin his corps or department by the first available escort.

CCXLIV. Official instimation has been received from Horse Guards of the transfer to the 10th Company, Royal Engineers, now serving with this Force, of the undermentioned men, late of the Indian Establishment, Royal Engineers:—

No. 150, Sapper James Wheelan, and No. 8307, Sapper W. Marshall.

CCXLV. Whenever fresh vegetables are procurable at any of the stations on the Highlands, or on the line of march they should invariably be bought and served out as rations to the troops, the British service having the preference.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Camp Lat, 23rd March 1868.

CCXLVI.—That part of G. O. C. No. 36, dated 13th January 1868, appointing Major Boome Provost Marshal of the Force is cancelled, and that officer is to be brought on the strength of the Intelligence Department from the same date.

CCXLVII.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify that under the sanction of Government, the rate at which Tobacco is to be issued to the troops by the Commissariat Department, is fourteen annas per pound.

CCXLVIII. The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated 19th February 1868, by Major General Malcolm, C.B., Commanding 2nd Division, directing Lieutenant Beville, 27th Regiment N.I., to perform the duties of Postmaster at Addigerai.

Dated 25th February 1868, by Major General Malcolm, C. B., Commanding 2nd Division, directing Dr. Banks, 27th Regiment N. I., to perform the duties of Post Master at Addigerai.

Dated 15th March 1868, by the Officer Commanding at Koomayiee, appointing Lieutenant Ryves, 2nd Regiment N. I., Commandant of Police, vice Lieutenant Colonel Walker.

Dated 21st March 1868, by Major General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., Commanding 1st Division, sanctioning the issue to Public Followers of a pound and a half of flour, when neither meat nor ghee can be procured, and of one pound of flour on such days as meat only may be procurable.

CCXLIX. Captains Twentyman and Martin, 4th Foot, were appointed to the Land Transport Train as Subalterns of Division, on the 1st January 1868.

CCL. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to authorise the entertainment of a Chokeydar, on a salary of Rs. 10. per mensem, with clothing and rations, to take care of the burial-ground at Zoulla.

CCLI. Private Luximon Dhonday, 12th Bombay N. I., now serving with the Land Transport Corps, is remanded to Regimental duty for misconduct, and will be sent to India when opportunity offers.

CCLII. Owing to the limited number of copies of printed General Orders which can be supplied, the Brigade Majors and station Staff Officers who receive them should circulate them to such Departmental officers as do not receive any.

2. The following Order is confirmed:—

Dated 18th March 1868, by the Officer Commanding at Koomayiee, appointing Lieutenant Gunthorpe, 2nd N. I., Staff Officer at the Station, vice Lieutenant Ryves, resigned.

3. Private Shaik Ragoo, 13th Bombay N. I., attached to the Land Transport Train, having been sentenced by a Summary Court Martial to four months' imprisonment, is remanded to Regimental duty from the 13th instant.

The Major General Commanding at Zoulla will be good enough to issue instructions as to the further disposal of the man.

Head Quarters, Camp Dildee, 24th March 1868.

CCLIII. The following Order is confirmed:—

Dated 23rd March 1868, by Major General Sir Charles Staveley, K.C.B., Commanding 1st Division, appointing Corporal John Watson, 4th Foot, Provost Serjeant to the 1st Division with effect from the 16th instant.

2. Lieutenant Collen, 5-35 R.A., is placed at the disposal of Lieutenant Carter, R.E., for special Survey duty.

3. Subject to confirmation, Ensign Hives, 92nd Foot, is appointed Superintending Officer of the Water Supply at Zoulla, with effect from the 5th instant, vice Lieutenant Lambard, 45th Foot.

4. Colonel Fraser, V.C., 11th Hussars, attached to Army Head Quarters, was appointed Commandant of the Commander-in-Chief's Camp on the 28th February 1868, till further orders.

5. Subject to the approval of Government, the following Order is confirmed:—

Dated 6th March 1868, by Brigadier General Stewart, Commanding at Zoulla, authorising the Reverend Mr. Corbyn to entertain a Church Servant as a salary of Rs. 10 per mensem, with clothing and rations.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and transfers, to have effect from the date of Lieutenant-Colonel Walker's confirmation as Assistant Resident at Baroda:—

Major J. Harpur to be confirmed as District Superintendent of Police in the Sattara District.

Major R. M. Sonnor to be District Superintendent of Police in the Surat District, and to continue to be District Superintendent of Police of the First Grade.

Captain W. P. LeTouche to continue to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Surat District during Major Bonnor's employment in the Military Department.

Captain F. H Segrave to be confirmed as District Superintendent of Police in the Punch Mahals District, and to be District Superintendent of Police of the Third Grade, vice Major Coles.

Mr. G. T. Giertzen to be temporarily a First Grade District Superintendent of Police during Major Bonnor's employment in the Military Department.

Captain S. F. McGillivray to be temporarily a Second Grade District Superintendent of Police, vice Mr. Giertzen.

Major T. Thacher to be confirmed as First Grade District Superintendent of Police, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Walker.

Major T. G. Coles to be confirmed as Second Grade District Superintendent of Police, vice Major Thatcher.

Captain R. Johnstone to be temporarily a First Grade District Superintendent of Police, vice Major Lieutenant-Colonel Hodgson.

Major S. Scott to be temporarily a Second Grade District Superintendent of Police, vice Captain Johnstone.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon I. B. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government, is allowed one month's privilege leave of absence from the first proximo, his duties during his absence being performed by Assistant Surgeon Gray.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council having sanctioned the exchange between Drs. Hunter and Sylvester of the Chairs which they hold in the Grant Medical College of Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Professor of Physiology respectively, is pleased to direct that the duties of Surgeon to the Ophthalmic Hospital and Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye be in future performed by the Officer holding the Office of Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery.

Assistant Surgeon J. Pinkerton, M. D., to be Inspector General of Vaccination.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned and Uncovenanted Officers have been granted by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Covenanted.

Mr. A. R. Grant, two months, on sick certificate.
Mr. G. H. Johns, six months, on sick certificate.

Uncovenanted.

Mr. C. B. P. Gordon, six months, on sick certificate.
Mr. H. H. Tubb, Assistant Superintendent of Indian Telegraphs, lately employed in the Rajpootana Division, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to his duty on the expiration of his leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification dated 12th March 1868, published at page 229 of the *Government Gazette*, dated 26th March, it is hereby notified that Colonel W. R. Dickinson, R. E., received charge of the office of Superintending Engineer, Southern Division, from Colonel C. Scott, R.E., and that Colonel C. Scott, R.E., assumed charge of the office of Superintending Engineer, Central Division, on the forenoon of the 9th April 1868.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Shrikrishna Shastree, Deputy Educational Inspector, Khandeish, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for six weeks.

Surgeon W. G. Hunter received charge of the Chair of Physiology in the Grant Medical College on the 16th instant.

Surgeon J. H. Sylvester received charge of the Chair of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in the Grant Medical College on the 13th instant.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

a second medical certificate, on his return, he can not take furlough till he has repaid the advance, and got a credit on the principle above explained. It will thus be impossible for any Civilian to play the spendthrift with his leave early in his service. Under the existing rules a Civilian of eight years' standing, having had three years' sick leave, could return, spend two years in India, and then take three years' furlough, thus becoming bankrupt in leave after thirteen years' service. There can be no doubt that the new system is an improvement in this respect.—Under the present rules no one can be longer at home than three years, with allowances, either on furlough or on sick leave. This is retained, and the furlough holder under the proposed rules will only be entitled to allowances for three years. B., for instance, has served eight years, is entitled to two years' furlough, takes only one year, and falls sick at home. He can have two years extension on medical certificate retaining allowances. If he have to remain at home for a further period, it will be without allowances. When he returns to India he will have to serve eight years more before he can take one year's furlough, unless indeed he falls sick again in India, and obtain a medical certificate a second time.—It was proposed to rescind the rule of counting one year's sick leave as residence, and instead thereof to reduce the period of residence necessary to qualify for pension from 22 to 21 years. It has been pointed out, however, that this clashes with the rule of the Funds, which requires 22 years' residence. The Fund rule could, however, be altered. If the old arrangement be retained, it will interfere with the symmetry and facility of the calculation, and it will be difficult to fix the exact period of service at which the one year's sick leave, which is to count as residence, shall be taken. Members of the Civil Service, who have had furlough on sick leave under the old rules, will under the new rules, calculate their furlough leave on exactly the same principle, and will be subject to the rule as to three years' residence. C., for example, has had eighteen years' residence, has taken two years' sick leave and one year's furlough, and has returned to India two years ago. Applying the rule of calculation already given, his eighteen years' residence credits him with four years' furlough. He has taken three years' leave in all, and therefore has one year still to his credit, but as he has only been two years in India since his last return he must wait one year more before he can take this year's furlough, and if he wait two years he will be able to take two years' furlough—for (2 0/4)—3=2.—Before noticing the allowances, that may be drawn on furlough, we must give an outline of the rules as to *short leave*.

Short leave will embrace the present *privilege leave* and *private affairs' leave*. *Privilege leave*" is now allowed—one month after 11 months' *continuous* service—two months after 22 months' continuous service—and three months after 33 months' continuous service, beyond which no further accumulation is allowed. It carries full salary payable after return to duty. *Private affairs' leave* on half salary, payable after return to duty, is now granted for a period of six months, *once* only during service, and when Government is satisfied that no inconvenience will arise from the absence of the officer seeking it. The Committee who prepared the proposed new rules advocated the following improvements on the above and existing practice, viz., that six months on half pay be allowed as now, but that half of the six months' allowance be drawn after three months, and the other half after return to office—that, moreover, after further periods of six years' residence, *private affairs' leave* for six months without pay be allowed when it can be given without inconvenience to the public service—that three months' accumulated privilege leave be allowed to be tacked on to these periods of six months—and that there be no restriction as to the places to which privilege leave and private affairs' leave may be taken. The Committee also proposed to allow the month's privilege leave in each year to be divided, as is at present permitted, into two instalments where no inconvenience can result from this being done.—This portion of the new rules has not, we believe, met with the approval of the Secretary of State. He does not demur to the six months' private affairs' leave on half-pay, which has hitherto been granted; but he objects to other similar periods even without pay, and he objects also to tacking, which he believes would induce many men to stay on at work with the hope of having nine months to go home, when they absolutely required the rest which a month's privilege leave would give them. He also objects to the accumulation of more than two months' privilege leave, and would prefer to a three months' accumulation, that six weeks be taken regularly in each year. Had the Secretary of State served in India himself, his opinion would be wholly different on these points. To compel Civilians to take six weeks' leave every year, whether or not they wish it, and whether or not they require rest, or a change," will be about as sensible and beneficial as the conduct of an over-careful mother in dosing her baby with castor-oil at stated intervals, on the ground that the state of the infant's health may some day render such treatment advisable; or that of a stern father who would act on Solomon's advice about the rod, by flogging his son regularly once a week, on the chance that the boy may one day deserve this castigation. It will, moreover, be productive of considerable loss to the State, inasmuch as at present very few Civilians take more than a small portion of the privilege leave to which they are entitled during their service. We know instances of men who have had but six months in 25 and 30 years' service. As a rule, they save up three months, and keep it by them, so as to be prepared for contingencies. The knowledge that they have it accumulated ready for use makes them feel contented and free from solicitude. If they get slightly knocked up, when it is not convenient to take regular sick leave, or when for slight ailments such leave is not necessary, they have these three months to fall back upon. Often the occasion never comes, and they go on furlough allowing the accumulated leave to lapse. Again, unless the existing rule as to deputation allowance not being payable for a term of privilege leave be altered, Civilians will be yearly compelled to give up a portion of their emoluments, whether they like or not; and under the new rules, this will be a still more serious matter than it has been under the old ones. It might also be urged that in these days of extended Railways in India, three months' leave enables a Civilian to see different parts of the country, or to visit the other Presidencies, which must improve his efficiency as a servant of Government by extending his experiences. Six weeks will only suffice for a rush to the hills and back again, and the sudden changes of temperatures probably disorder his liver, or give him an attack of diarrhœa.

We shall proceed to the subject of *Furlough allowances* in our next.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

(Saturday Review.)

THE silence with which the great City houses whose dealings are with the East have endured the state of our telegraphic communication with India is more creditable to their patience than to their enterprise. They and their correspondents spend about 180,000*l.* a year upon telegrams paying 5*s.* for the shortest message, which may arrive at some uncertain time, varying from three to eleven days, after it is despatched. It is marvellous that a service so dear, slow, and uncertain should command any traffic at all; though it is quite clear that, owing to the inefficiency of the existing lines, the amount of business is less than half what it ought to be. The Atlantic cable brings in a gross revenue nearly twice as large as that of the Indian lines, and yet our trade with America is considerably less than that which the Indian telegraph is supposed to serve. And, bad as the present state of things is, there is little hope of improvement. The delays now experienced are fully as great as they were three years ago, and, so long as the existing Turkish line maintains its monopoly, we may be sure that its inefficiency will not diminish. Nor is delay the only ground of complaint. Messages arrive so frightfully mangled by telegraph clerks almost entirely ignorant of English, that it is often as hard to arrive at the meaning of a telegram as to answer an ingenious conundrum.

This, be it remembered, is the condition of the enterprise nine years after the first establishment of telegraphic communication with India; and it cannot be said to be premature to inquire into the causes of the failure of that great undertaking, and the prospects of future improvement. The connexion between London and Kurrachee, and thence with Bombay, Calcutta, and the whole of India, was first established by means of the Red Sea cable in 1859. The line just worked long enough to show how rapid and effective it would have been if it had not broken down; and then it utterly failed simply because, in the ignorance which then prevailed on the subject, a worthless cable, altogether too light for the work badly designed, and badly manufactured, had been laid down. Subsequent attempts to repair the old cable have proved that it is hopeless to work on so rotten a foundation; and no effective attempt has yet been made to establish a sound line of communication along this which is our natural route to India. During the interval which has elapsed, the Atlantic Telegraph Company, after failing again and again, have at length, by heroic and well-rewarded efforts, established two working cables between this country and America. With a much easier task before us on the Eastern side, we have failed altogether to make good the first mishap to our submarine line to India.

The different fates of these two enterprises—the brilliant success of the more difficult, and the total collapse of the easier—is explained by a very simple circumstance. The Government has given a sort of half-hearted support, much worse than none at all, to the Indian enterprise which it refused to the Atlantic Company. Timid and feeble as Governments are apt to be, it was dismayed by the loss on the first experiment, and instead of persisting, as the Atlantic Company did, in what was really the true line, notwithstanding the defects of the original cable, it changed its policy at once, and threw all its support into the scale of the overland line through Turkey and Persia, which never offered the slightest prospect of efficiency. With reasonable persistency the Red Sea line could not but have been a success. Under any circumstances the line which has been preferred must needs have proved as in fact it has proved, a failure. What was to be expected of the working of a telegraphic wire 5,500 miles in length, traversing first a number of European States, then crossing through the whole breadth of European and Asiatic Turkey, and finally making its way through Persia to the sea, and thence, safe at last under our own control, across the ocean to our Indian dominions? No one in his senses looked for anything but costly, dilatory, and blundering working from such an undertaking; though scarcely any could have fully realized the extent of the mischief which conflicting systems—and above all, Turkish apathy and imbecility—could effect. And this system was deliberately preferred by our Government simply because one bad cable had been laid in the Red Sea, at a time when the Atlantic Company had not yet taught us how a good ocean cable could be constructed and laid in the face of difficulties infinitely greater than any presented by the Red Sea route.

The mistake, however, has been committed, and the question is how it may best be remedied. The first idea that presents itself—that of forcing the Turkish and other Governments, who now obstruct the communication, to do their work efficiently—may be given up as hopeless, for the present generation at any rate. All sorts of pressure have been applied in vain, and, out of every hundred complains of mangled or delayed messages, not more than two are met by redress or explanation. It is quite time therefore that an alternative line should be established, and this is a matter which concerns the Government quite as much as the community at large. It is quite on the cards, or rather it is a matter of certainty, that the Eastern question must sooner or later be revived, and then we may learn to our cost by its absence, or to our salvation if we have it, the value of prompt communication with India in the not improbable event of a war with Russia. If such political considerations stood alone, they would fully justify the trifling risk which the Government would run by taking into their own hands the establishment of a sound line of telegraph to India; and though, no doubt, the end must soon be achieved by private enterprise, it is by no means certain that the course most conducive to immediate profit will be that which the interests of the country would recommend. Two projects have for some time been before the public, both designed to supplement the shortcomings of the existing telegraph. One of these is simply the restoration of the Red Sea cable; the other proposes an entirely new line, through Prussia, Russia, and Persia, to join the submarine cable in the Persian Gulf. The recommendations of the former scheme are, that we have already a reasonably good telegraphic communication with Suez, and the rest of the line to be laid under water will be free from interference or delay occasioned by foreign government and will be worked by English *employes* at the stations which were granted to this country, on the shores of the Red Sea, when that line was first established. The success of the Atlantic Telegraph, and the great improvement in the manufacture of cables since the unfortunate failure of 1859, are urged, with reason, as abundant guarantees of the feasibility of the enterprise.

The rival route through Prussia, Russia, and Persia has the advantage, in the first place, of the greater cheapness of construction of a land line, and has also secured a pledge from the Governments through whose territory it will pass that the working shall be left in the hands of the Company which undertakes it, subject to the payment of certain not inconsiderable royalties. In unity of working this line would surpass even the Red Sea project, for between Alexandria and England it is necessary to traverse Italy, and either France or Germany. In Italy the Government is willing to place the working of the telegraph in English hands, but we cannot pass through France, or by the alternative route through Germany, without being dependent on native administration. Practically, however, the French and German telegraphs are worked quite as well as our own, and the delivery of messages from India, *via* France or Germany, would not be appreciably impeded by the transit through either of these countries. It may therefore be assumed that either the Red Sea or the Russian route would give us the facilities so urgently required, and that the choice between them, if we are not to have both, must rest on other grounds. We may add that the Government has steadily refused to give any special countenance to either of these valuable undertakings; and, if the decision was to depend simply on the convenience of the commercial world, it would perhaps be difficult to come to a conclusion. A submarine cable, especially one heavy enough to be permanent, in the Red Sea is much more costly in the first instance than a land line; and when allowance is made for the maintenance of a steamer, ready when wanted to repair defects, it is not clear that its maintenance is much less expensive than that of an ordinary line. The Red Sea project would, therefore, need a larger capital than its rival. On the other hand, royalties amounting to about 10*s.* a message, besides other privileges, would be reserved by the Governments of Prussia, Russia, and Persia; and it is not easy to say whether, upon the whole, the one or the other line would be able to work with the lower tariff in efficiency there would probably be little to choose. Either would, in ordinary times, be worked sufficiently well to throw the present line out of the competition, or else to reform it as nothing but a rival in the business could reform it. Given perpetual amity with Russia, and it would be a matter of small concern which of the two projects should succeed in establishing its looting; and we have no reason to doubt that any telegraph to India, if properly conducted, would pay exceedingly well. But, as we have said, there is a possibility of war with Russia, and more than a possibility that, in such a contingency, we should have to defend our Indian frontier. Then the telegraph would be of immeasurable value, and if its route lay through Russia the advantage would be taken away from us and given to the enemy. Remote contingencies of this nature are properly put out of sight by cosmopolitan Companies to whom Russian roubles are as acceptable as English sovereigns; but if our Government is to intervene at all, and we think it is bound to do so in a matter of so great importance, there can be no doubt of the policy which the interest of the country dictates.

BREAKFAST.—EPP'S COCOA.—The very agreeable nature of this preparation as render it a general favourite. Invigorating and sustaining with a refined and grateful flavour developed by the special mode of preparation applied, this Cocoa is used as their habitual beverage for breakfast by thousands who never before used Cocoa. "Cocoa stands very much higher than Coffee or Tea," Dr. Hassall says, "and contains every ingredient necessary to the growth and sustenance of the body." It is made simply by pouring boiling water or milk on the preparation as sold in ½ lb., 1 lb., and 1 lb., packets. This Cocoa as being prepared by JAS. EPPS & Co., the Homœopathic Chemists first established in England, is very generally called Epp's Homœopathic Cocoa.

HAM IN CANVAS by every Overland, Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Per lb.	...Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ...	...Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	... ,, 1 2	,, 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer, DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs...	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	,, 1 2	,, 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	,, 1 2	,, 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	,, 1 4	,, 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT, (Extractum Carnis).—Prepared strictly according to the instructions of Baron Liebig from FRESH ENGLISH MEAT, and entirely free from the offensive flavour (so repulsive to delicate appetites) common to many of the Extracts prepared from foreign Meat.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietitic restorative hitherto introduced.

Persons suffering from weak Digestion, Invalids requiring Strengthening Diet, Aged Persons, Children (particularly those of weak Constitution, or suffering from Scrofula), Infants after being Weaned, and Ladies after Confinement, will find this Extract, properly prepared in various very palatable forms, extremely useful. Taken with Rice, Arrowroot, Sago, &c., the Extract will be found to be an agreeable Substitute for Cod Liver Oil, and equally efficient. At Sea it is invaluable, being an excellent Anti-scorbutic; also in travelling. It has proved of great value in Hot Climates, where it is almost impossible, on account of the nature of the Meat, to obtain good beef tea. It keeps unaltered for years, and in any Climate, and enables any ordinary Cook to make with ease many of the most palatable Soups, Made Dishes, and Sauces.

Imported by every Overland Mail in

	Cash.	Credit.
Bottles at per oz. ...	...Rs. 1 8	Rs. 1 12
,, per lb.	,, 18 0	,, 22 0

(The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), Bombay and Poona.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1863 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £8,320,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £5,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, Negotiates and Issues Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed " Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

OTTO MULLER, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—IN-CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—

			per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight	.....	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
,, 4	do.	.....	1s. 11⅞d. do.
,, 3	do.	.....	1s. 11 9/16d. do.
,, 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
,, 1	do.	.....	1s. 11 7/16d. do.
,, demand	.....	.....	1s. 11 3/8d. do.
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11 5/16d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	
On Paris	do.	.....	1s. 11½d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 25th March, 1868.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers.—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11⅝ ,,
3	do.	1/11 9/16 ,,
2	do.	1/11¾ ,,
1	do.	1/11 7/16 ,,
On demand		1/11 3/8 ,,
On Scotland		1/11 ⅜ ,,

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 5
Do.	12	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 15th April 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED)—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.

Capital, One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £337,625.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.

BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, and Jubbulpore.

London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

			per Rupee.
6 months' sight	...	at 1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	,,	at 1s. 11 5/8d. ,,
3	do.	,,	at 1s. 11 9/16d. ,,
2	do.	,,	at 1s. 11½d. ,,
1	do.	,,	at 1s. 11 7/16d. ,,
On demand	...	,,	at 1s. 11¼d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland		,,	at 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ... at 1s. 11 1/4d. ,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 do.
12	ditto	6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Agency.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	.....	1s. 11 3/4d.	per Rupee
,, 4	do.	.....	1s. 11 3/4d. ,,
,, 3	do.	.....	1s. 11 11/16d. ,,
,, 2	do.	.....	1s. 11 11/16d. ,,
,, 1	do.	.....	1s. 11 9/16d. ,,
,, On demand	.....	.....	1s. 11 3/4. ,,
On Scotland	do.	.....	,,
On Ireland	do.	.....	,,

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11 7/16d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit account payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months..	...	...	6 per cent.
6	do.. ...	...	5 ,,
3	do... ...	...	4 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£300,000.

Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at th following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11¾d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	,, ...	at 1s. 11 7/16d. ,,
3	do.	... ...	at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
2	do.	... ...	at 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,
1	do.	... ...	at 1s. 11 7/16d. ,,
On demand	...	...	at 1s. 11¼d. ,,
On Scotland and Ireland		...	at 1s. 11 5/16d. ,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	...	...	at 1s. 11 1/4d. ,,

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

Are made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance has not at any time during the half year been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest is allowed on sums above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.

6	ditto	4 do.
12	ditto	6 do.

Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Agency.

Remittances to be endorsed thus:—" Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."

Hours of Business—10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

G. W. BOOKER, Manager,
Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1868

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

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,, 2	do.	.....	1s. 11 11/16d. ,,
,, 1	do.	.....	1s. 11 9/16d. ,,
,, On demand	.....	.....	1s. 11 3/4. ,,
On Scotland	do.	.....	,,
On Ireland	do.	.....	,,

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11 7/16d. ,,

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months..	...	...	6 per cent.
6	do.. ...	...	5 ,,
3	do... ...	...	4 ,,

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 14th April 1868.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£998,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL realized.....£464,100.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,200.

Head Office—London.

Branches and Agencies.

Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Balmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREER, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Comptroller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Calcutta Manager.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
Bombay Manager.—J. WINDRAM, Esq.
London Manager.—A. F. HEWETT, Esq.
Madras.—Messrs. BINNY & Co., Agents.
Offices in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

London Bankers.

The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,,

All Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager
National Bank of India, Bombay, 31st April 1868.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows.
,, —Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 3 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, BARCLAY and PERKIN'S PORTER, bottled by J. W. BRIDGES & SONS, London, at Rs. 5 per dozen for Quarts; Rs. 3½ per dozen for Pints.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1868.

FOR SALE, APPLY TO GADDUM & Co.

FROM KEYL & Co., BORDEAUX.

CLARET: Medoc.....quarts at Rs. 12 per dozen.
,, ...pints at ,, 7½ ,,
St. Laurent .....quarts at ,, 18 ,,
Chateau Beitasse ,, at ,, 25 ,,
BURGUNDY: Cognac tres vieux .....at ,, 35 ,,
,, ,, Champagne at ,, 35 ,,

FROM C. S. KUPFERBERG MAYENCE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCK: Schwarzberg .....quarts at Rs. 30 p. doz.
,, ...pints at ,, 16 ,,
Imperial .....quarts at ,, 32 ,,
,, ...pints at ,, 17 ,,
1 Die Perle des Rheins quarts at ,, 35 ,,
Moselle..... ,, at ,, 24 ,,
,, ...pints at ,, 13 ,,
Johannisberg .....quarts at ,, 33 ,,

GADDUM & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Neabit Lane, Fort.

GOODS FOR THE HOT SEASON.

JUST RECEIVED, a large lot of thin ALL-WOOL TWEEDS for Suits, in Mixtures, Checks, and Stripes,—warranted shrunk.

MADE TO MEASURE.

Double-breasted Coat and Trowsers.....Rs. 22-0
Trowsers only..... ,, 8-8

WALTER & Co.,
13, Meadow Street, Fort. Tailors and Outfitters.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and 5 pounds ;—also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS, Marine Street.

Galvanized Corrugated Iron, 22, and 24 gauge.
Ridging and Fittings.
Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead.
Zinc Sheets.
Ornamental Cast Iron Railing.
Steam Crane to lift 5 tons.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Horizontal Engine.
A highly finished 10 H. P. Portable Engine.
Boiler Tubes, 3½ and 3½ outside diameter.
Shortly expected a shipment of 20 gauge Galvanized Corrugated Iron.
Bombay, 26th March 1868.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public that he has received per Overland Mail a trial shipment of the undermentioned Specialities, which is now exposed for sale at his Rooms. In making this announcement he begs respectfully to tender his thanks to all who have hitherto favoured him with their confidence, with an assurance that nothing shall be wanting on his part to secure a continuance of their patronage :

HARRIS'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED HARNESS COMPOSITION, Polishing Paste, Plate Steel and Urn Powders. HARRIS'S FURNITURE POLISH. This useful and excellent article preserves and beautifies mahogany, stained wood, and all furniture that require polish, and retain its beauty for a considerable length of time, by only an occasional rub with a soft dry cloth or brush. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF JAPAN FOR ENAMELLED LEATHER. This preparation is adapted for beautifying and preserving enamelled and patent leather, coach and cab heads, gig aprons, portmanteaus, hunting, shooting &c. boots and shoes; also, all other kinds of leather exposed to wet, to which it imparts (without the labour of brushing) a brilliant jet polish, waterproof, clean and durable. HARRIS'S HARNESS LIQUID. This inestimable composition without labour (as it requires no brushing) produces a brilliant jet black, affords peculiar nourishment to the leather, and is perfectly free from any unpleasant smell. HARRIS'S MILITARY AND NAVAL EXQUISITE BRILLIANT CHEMICAL PASTE, for finely polishing brass, white metal goods, &c., &c. HARRIS'S LADIES' BLACKING, for beautifying with ease and expedition Ladies' black, real, kid, Spanish, and Cordovan boots and shoes. HARRIS'S BLACK DYE. This preparation completely renovates the appearance of carriage heads, gig aprons, harness, or any other kind of leather work when same is worn brown; and prevents, by being occasionally used, the leather becoming so. HARRIS'S WATERPROOF HARNESS POLISH. HARRIS'S LUSTRE SHOE BLACKING AND PASTE.

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